Query the list of CITY names from STATION which have vowels (i.e., a, e, i, o, and u) as both their first and last characters. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

Input Format

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.

£ DB2 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave 6 any blank line. 7 8 SELECT DISTINCT CITY FROM STATION WHERE LOWER(SUBSTR(CITY, 1, 1)) IN ('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u') AND LOWER(SUBSTR(CITY, LENGTH(CITY), 1)) IN ('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'); Line: 8 Col: 131 Submit Code Run Code You have earned 15.00 points! You are now 5 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge. 95% 170/175 Congratulations Next Challenge You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? Compiler Message Success Input (stdin) Download INPUT **Expected Output** Download Aguanga Alba Aliso Viejo 5 Alpine Amazonia

Input Format

The CITY table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2 £ 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave 6 any blank line. 7 */ 8 SELECT MAX(POPULATION) - MIN(POPULATION) FROM CITY; Line: 8 Col: 52 Run Code Submit Code You have earned 10.00 points! You are now 120 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge. 180/300 4%

You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 120 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

180/300

Congratulations
You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin)
Download

1

Expected Output
Download

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iscussions

Consider $P_1(a,c)$ and $P_2(b,d)$ to be two points on a 2D plane where (\pmb{a},\pmb{b}) are the respective minimum and maximum values of Northern Latitude (LAT_N) and $(\boldsymbol{c},\boldsymbol{d})$ are the respective minimum and maximum values of Western Longitude (LONG_W) in **STATION**.

Query the Euclidean Distance between points \emph{P}_1 and \emph{P}_2 and format your answer to display 4 decimal digits.

Input Format

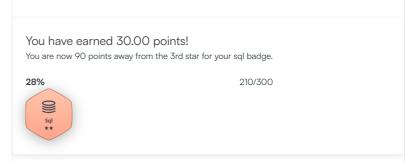
The **STATION** table is described as follows:

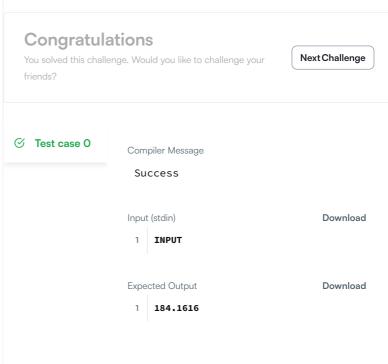
STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.

£ DB2 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query 4 and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave 6 any blank line. 7 SELECT CAST(SQRT(POWER(MAX(LAT_N) - MIN(LAT_N), 2) + POWER(MAX(LONG_W) - MIN(LONG_W), 2)) AS DECIMAL(10,4)) FROM STATION; Line: 8 Col: 106 Submit Code Run Code





A median is defined as a number separating the higher half of a data set from the lower half. Query the median of the Northern Latitudes (LAT_N) from **STATION** and round your answer to **4** decimal places.

Input Format

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

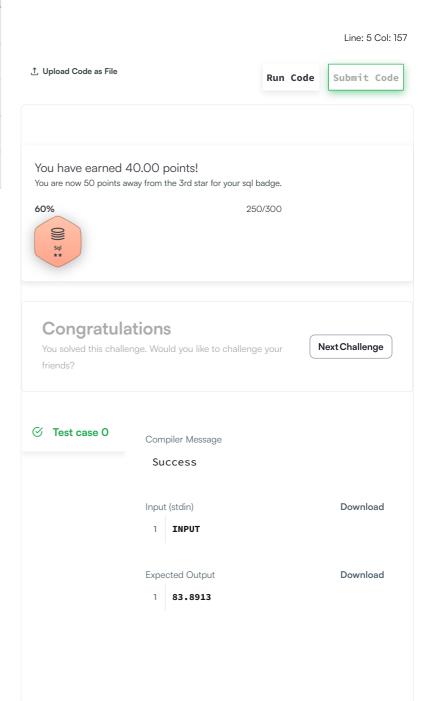
Submissions

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Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.

£ MySQL 1 ▼ /* 2 Enter your query here. 3 4 SET @r = 0; 5 SELECT ROUND(AVG(Lat_N), 4) FROM (SELECT (@r := @r + 1) AS r, Lat_N FROM Station ORDER BY Lat_N) Temp WHERE r = (SELECT CEIL(COUNT(*) / 2) FROM Station) OR r = (SELECT FLOOR((COUNT(*) / 2) + 1) FROM Station) 6



£

Given the CITY and COUNTRY tables, query the names of all cities where the CONTINENT is 'Africa'.

Note: CITY.CountryCode and COUNTRY.Code are matching key columns.

Input Format

The CITY and COUNTRY tables are described as follows:

CITY

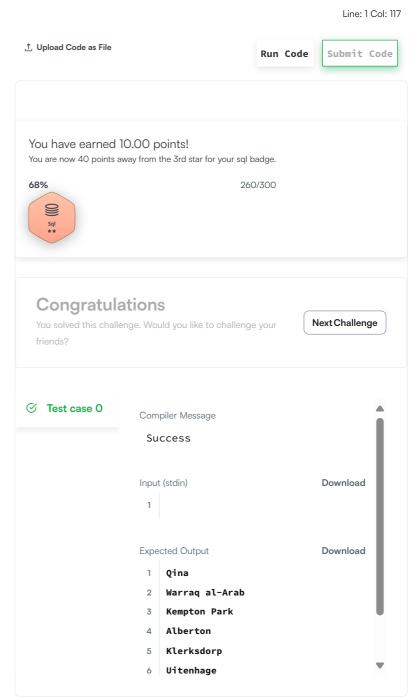
Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

COUNTRY

Field	Туре
CODE	VARCHAR2(3)
NAME	VARCHAR2(44)
CONTINENT	VARCHAR2(13)
REGION	VARCHAR2(25)
SURFACEAREA	NUMBER
INDEPYEAR	VARCHAR2(5)
POPULATION	NUMBER
LIFEEXPECTANCY	VARCHAR2(4)
GNP	NUMBER
GNPOLD	VARCHAR2(9)
LOCALNAME	VARCHAR2(44)
GOVERNMENTFORM	VARCHAR2(44)
HEADOFSTATE	VARCHAR2(32)
CAPITAL	VARCHAR2(4)
CODE2	VARCHAR2(2)

1 SELECT CITY.Name FROM CITY INNER JOIN COUNTRY ON
 CITY.CountryCode = Country.Code WHERE COUNTRY.Continent =
 'Africa';

MySQL



ard

Submissions

Leader

Discussion

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Submissions

Discussions

Given the \mbox{CITY} and $\mbox{COUNTRY}$ tables, query the names of all cities where the CONTINENT is 'Africa'.

Note: CITY.CountryCode and COUNTRY.Code are matching key columns.

Input Format

The CITY and COUNTRY tables are described as follows:

CITY

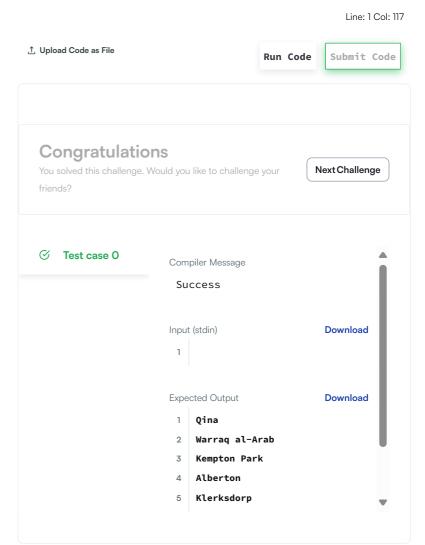
Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

COUNTRY

Field	Туре
CODE	VARCHAR2(3)
NAME	VARCHAR2(44)
CONTINENT	VARCHAR2(13)
REGION	VARCHAR2(25)
SURFACEAREA	NUMBER
INDEPYEAR	VARCHAR2(5)
POPULATION	NUMBER
LIFEEXPECTANCY	VARCHAR2(4)
GNP	NUMBER
GNPOLD	VARCHAR2(9)
LOCALNAME	VARCHAR2(44)
GOVERNMENTFORM	VARCHAR2(44)
HEADOFSTATE	VARCHAR2(32)
CAPITAL	VARCHAR2(4)
CODE2	VARCHAR2(2)

1 SELECT CITY.Name FROM CITY INNER JOIN COUNTRY ON
 CITY.CountryCode = Country.Code WHERE COUNTRY.Continent =
 'Africa';

MySQL



1	0	9
2	10	19
3	20	29
4	30	39
5	40	49
6	50	59
7	60	69
8	70	79
9	80	89
10	90	100

Ketty gives Eve a task to generate a report containing three columns: Name, Grade and Mark. Ketty doesn't want the NAMES of those students who received a grade lower than 8. The report must be in descending order by grade -- i.e. higher grades are entered first. If there is more than one student with the same grade (8-10) assigned to them, order those particular students by their name alphabetically. Finally, if the grade is lower than 8, use "NULL" as their name and list them by their grades in descending order. If there is more than one student with the same grade (1-7) assigned to them, order those particular students by their marks in ascending order.

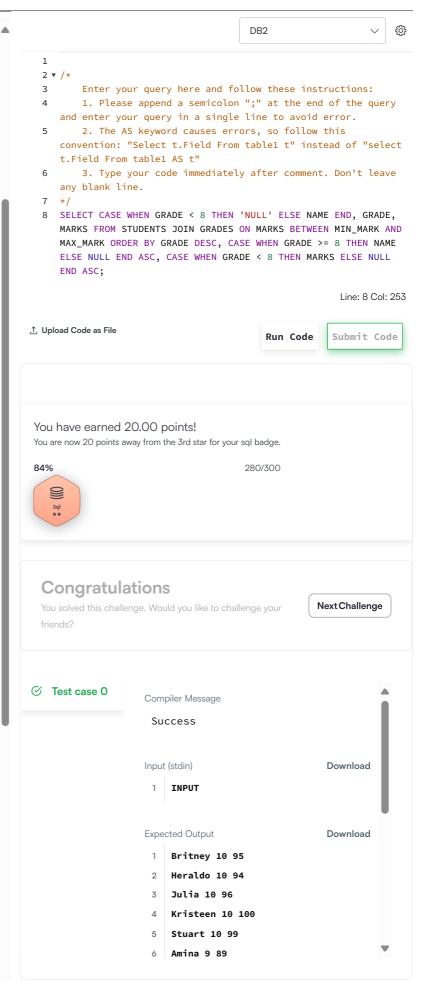
Write a query to help Eve.

Sample Input

ID	Name	Marks
1	Julia	88
2	Samantha	68
3	Maria	99
4	Scarlet	78
5	Ashley	63
6	Jane	81

Sample Output

Maria 10 99 Jane 9 81 Julia 9 88 Scarlet 8 78



Julia just finished conducting a coding contest, and she needs your help assembling the leaderboard! Write a query to print the respective hacker_id and name of hackers who achieved full scores for more than one challenge. Order your output in descending order by the total number of challenges in which the hacker earned a full score. If more than one hacker received full scores in same number of challenges, then sort them by ascending hacker_id.

Input Format

The following tables contain contest data:

• Hackers: The hacker_id is the id of the hacker, and name is the name of the hacker.

Column	Туре
hacker_id	Integer
name	String

• Difficulty: The difficult_level is the level of difficulty of the challenge, and score is the maximum score that can be achieved for a challenge at that difficulty level.

Column	Туре
difficulty_level	Integer
score	Integer

• Challenges: The challenge_id is the id of the challenge, the hacker_id is the id of the hacker who created the challenge, and difficulty_level is the level of difficulty of the challenge.

Column	Туре
challenge_id	Integer
hacker_id	Integer
difficulty_level	Integer

• Submissions: The submission id is the id of the submission. hacker_id is the id of the hacker who made the submission,

MySQL £ 1 ▼ /* 2 Enter your query here. 3 SELECT s.hacker_id, h.name FROM Submissions s JOIN Challenges c ON s.challenge_id = c.challenge_id JOIN Difficulty d ON c.difficulty_level = d.difficulty_level JOIN Hackers h ON s.hacker_id = h.hacker_id WHERE s.score = d.score GROUP BY s.hacker_id, h.name HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT s.challenge_id) > 1 ORDER BY COUNT(DISTINCT s.challenge_id) DESC, s.hacker_id ASC; 5 Line: 5 Col: 1 1 Upload Code as File Submit Code Run Code You have earned 30.00 points! You are now 140 points away from the 4th star for your sql badge. 7% 310/450 Congratulations Next Challenge You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your Compiler Message Success Input (stdin) Download INPUT

Expected Output

27232 Phillip 28614 Willie 15719 Christina 43892 Roy 14246 David 14372 Michelle

Download

Harry Potter and his friends are at Ollivander's with Ron, finally replacing Charlie's old broken wand.

Hermione decides the best way to choose is by determining the minimum number of gold galleons needed to buy each non-evil wand of high power and age. Write a query to print the id, age, coins_needed, and power of the wands that Ron's interested in, sorted in order of descending power. If more than one wand has same power, sort the result in order of descending age.

Input Format

The following tables contain data on the wands in Ollivander's inventory:

Wands: The id is the id of the wand, code is the code of the
wand, coins_needed is the total number of gold galleons
needed to buy the wand, and power denotes the quality of the
wand (the higher the power, the better the wand is).

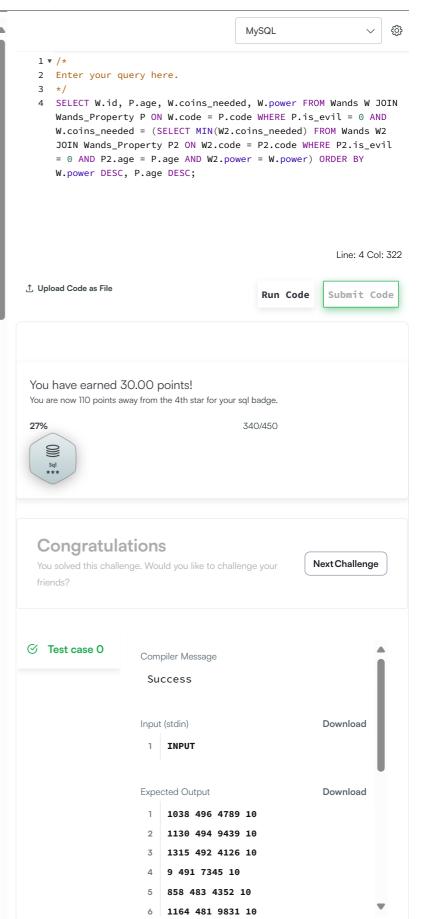
Column	Туре
id	Integer
code	Integer
coins_needed	Integer
power	Integer

Wands_Property: The code is the code of the wand, age is the age of the wand, and is_evil denotes whether the wand is good for the dark arts. If the value of is_evil is 0, it means that the wand is not evil. The mapping between code and age is one-one, meaning that if there are two pairs, (code1, age1) and (code2, age2), then code1 ≠ code2 and age1 ≠ age2.

Column	Туре
code	Integer
age	Integer
is_evil	Integer

Sample Input

Wands Table:



You did such a great job helping Julia with her last coding contest challenge that she wants you to work on this one, too!

The total score of a hacker is the sum of their maximum scores for all of the challenges. Write a query to print the hacker_id, name, and total score of the hackers ordered by the descending score. If more than one hacker achieved the same total score, then sort the result by ascending hacker_id. Exclude all hackers with a total score of $\bf{0}$ from your result.

Input Format

The following tables contain contest data:

 Hackers: The hacker_id is the id of the hacker, and name is the name of the hacker.

Column	Туре
hacker_id	Integer
name	String

Submissions: The submission_id is the id of the submission,
hacker_id is the id of the hacker who made the submission,
challenge_id is the id of the challenge for which the submission
belongs to, and score is the score of the submission.

Column	Туре
submission_id	Integer
hacker_id	Integer
challenge_id	Integer
score	Integer

Sample Input

Hackers Table:

hacker_id	name
4071	Rose
4806	Angela

